

isolation and possible stranded relic nature of a number of maritime species. Around a nearby salt spring were growing brackish-water plants, such as *Typha angustifolia* L., *Eleocharis parvula* (R. & S.) Link, var. *typica* (according to Dr. H. K. Svenson), *Zannichellia palustris* L. var. *major* (Boenningh.) Koch, and *Scirpus campestris* Britton, var. *paludosus* (A. Nels.) Fern. All these species occur in brackish or salt marshes along the Atlantic coast and are rare inland, especially in the case of *Eleocharis parvula* var. *typica*. That the salt lick in Saline County revealed the very surprising natural stand of *Distichlis spicata* and that it had escaped the attention of botanists in Missouri and elsewhere for over a hundred years seems almost remarkable, and is one further proof of the need for extensive exploration of not only Missouri, but other states.

The writer's collection is from the valley of Heath's Creek, east of Elk Lick Springs, Sect. 17, 3 miles southwest of Ridge Prairie, Saline County, Oct. 6, 1938, *J. A. Steyermark 21581*, and specimens have been deposited in Gray Herbarium, Missouri Botanical Garden Herbarium, Herbarium of Field Museum, and the Agrostology Herbarium of Smithsonian Institution.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY,
Chicago, Illinois

ABOUT *UTRICULARIA PURPUREA*.—In Mr. G. B. Rossbach's paper on "Aquatic Utricularias" (*RHODORA* 41: 121. 1939) I read that *U. purpurea* has recently been "found in Montreal Co., Quebec." Inasmuch as the author draws the inference that "it grows near the city of Montreal, and therefore in the low valley of the St. Lawrence River, as is to be expected of a generally coastal plain plant extending northward," I think it useful to make a correction.

There is no such thing as a Montreal County in Quebec. We know *U. purpurea* in Quebec not in the low valley of the St. Lawrence River, nor south of the St. Lawrence River, but in the boggy lakes of the Laurentian mountains north of Montreal, at some elevation over the floor of the valley. The nearest known station is about forty miles north of Montreal, and the northernmost at least one hundred miles. We have yet made no attempt to explain this striking disruption of range, but indications are that the migration is through the Ottawa hydrographic system.—FR. MARIE-VICTORIN, Université de Montréal.

Volume 41, no. 492, including pages 561-615, plates 480-483, and the title-page of the volume, was issued 22 December, 1939.